

the tiger

clemson university, clemson, s.c.

volume LXVII, number 5

september 21, 1973

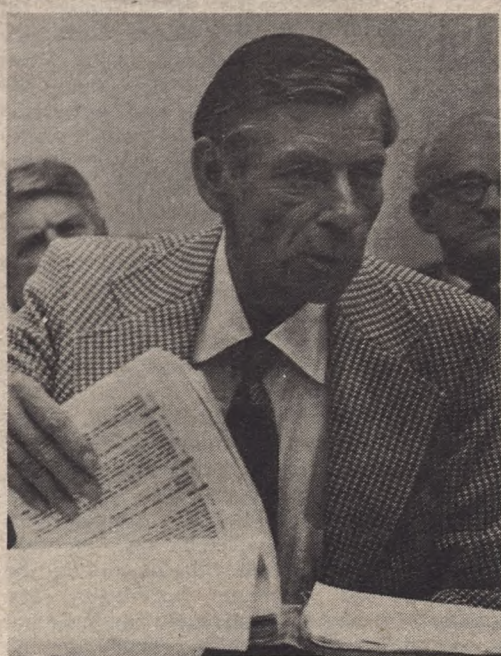


Photo by Eric Dunham, TAPS

JOHNSON

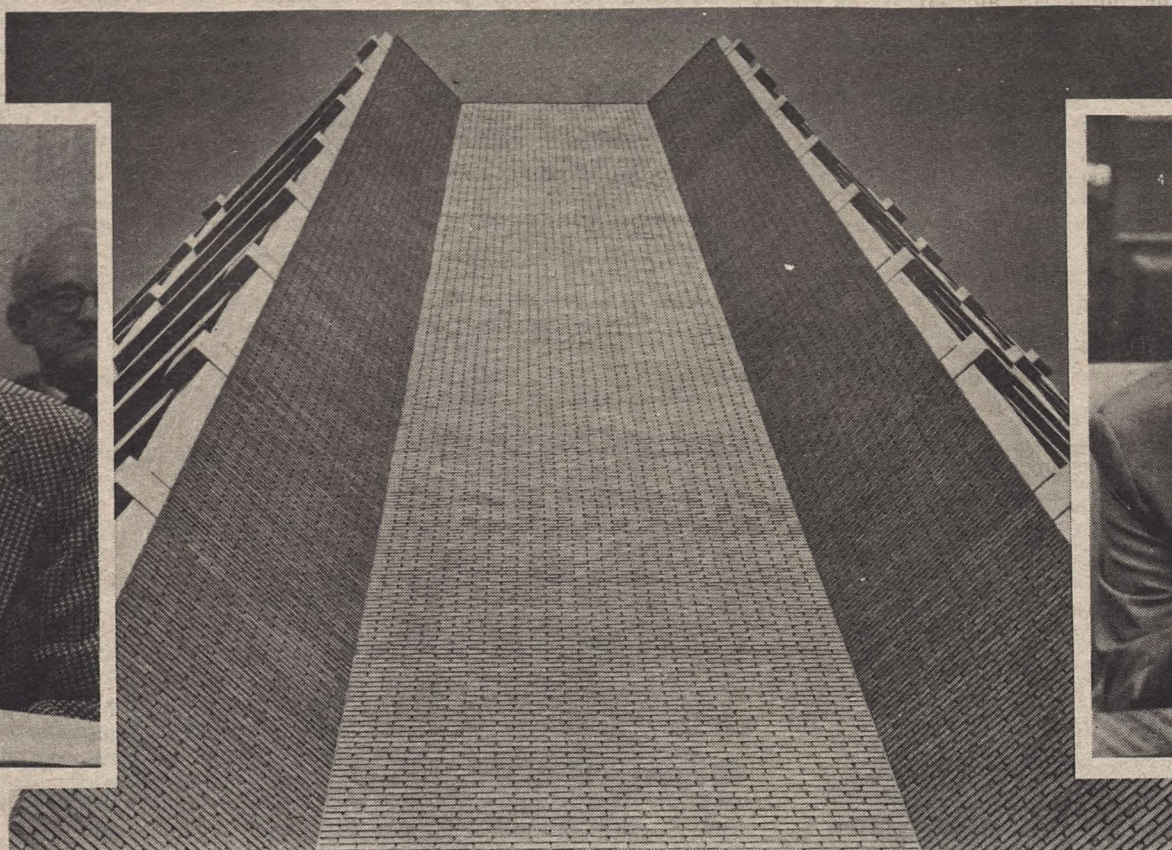


Photo by Eric Dunham, TAPS

WEEMS

State representatives feel high-rise dorms safe

By NANCY QUALLS

"People cause fire, not buildings," according to Jesse C. Johnson, state fire marshal. "A combination of things causes the death of people. It's not the fault of the building."

Johnson, B. H. Scurry, deputy fire marshal; Lawrence P. Hamilton, state engineer and John Weems, architect of the high-rise dormitories on campus, met with University representatives Thursday, Sept. 13, to discuss fire prevention and safety at Clemson.

The men were invited to the University to comment on the safety of dormitory occupants in case of fire. Concern over the campus fire station's ability to combat fire was aroused when charges made by Lt. Charles Owen of the fire station were published in the Tiger.

Owen charged that the University fire-fighting force could not offer high-rise residents needed protection without the purchase of an aerial ladder for use in high-rise evacuation. The need for an aerial ladder was denied by Roy Rochester, director of the physical plant, and Jack Weeden, University chief of security.

Owen was not present at the meeting Thursday. Rochester and Weeden both were present, along with Melford Wilson, vice president for business and finance; Walter Berry, safety coordinator; Manning Lomax, director of residence halls and Melvin Long and John Allen, both with the University public relations department.

Johnson, Scurry, Weems and Hamilton found themselves in basic agreement in two areas. They felt that buildings at Clemson were as safe as buildings could be expected to be. However, they also agreed that people, not buildings, were the major cause of fire and of deaths due to fire.

University buildings are supposed to be inspected once each year by a representative of the fire marshal's office. The last inspection was conducted by Scurry June 1 through July 11, 1972. No inspection has yet been set for the current year.

When inspecting University buildings, Scurry said, he tries to give the situation an "overall review." However, he added, review of the fire station's equipment and or training of the fire personnel "is not part of our field." The state fire marshal's office is chiefly concerned with fire prevention in University buildings.

During Scurry's last inspection of the University, \$575,000 in major fire prevention corrections to campus structures was recommended. The money was provided in the general appropriations bill for 1973-74. In addition, many lesser improvements were made out of the regular budget.

"All small items that can be financed out of the regular budget are done immediately," said Wilson. "For large items, we ask for the money and, when it comes in, we take care of them."

Among the "large items" recommended in Scurry's report were fire escapes to be built on each end of Bradley, Bowen, Donaldson and Wannamaker Halls—four of the five fraternity dorms. Fire escapes for the buildings had been recommended in previous reports, but, because the money for construction had not been appropriated, the fire escapes were not built.

Unless the building poses a definite threat to the well being of its occupants, Johnson explained, his office does not demand improvements. "We don't put the recommendations on a timed basis," he said. "We do try to give them on a priority basis," he added, explaining that the items in the report may be listed according to their importance.

Unless the University specifically asks for a priority listing however, no indication of priority is given. The installation of fire escapes is the first item listed for Bradley Hall but is lower on the list of recommendations for the other three dorms.

Wilson noted that the \$575,000 needed for major improvements had reached its present total because of "a matter of accumulation" and because building codes change over the years.

Wilson said he "couldn't answer" as to

why, after being rejected in previous years, all items on the last report were refunded. "We do the best we can," he said. "We did make a special effort this year, but we did the year before." He noted that a change in budgeting procedures might also have made the difference.

Circulation of smoke in the high-rise dorms through the air system is unlikely, according to Weems. Although the "vagaries of smoke" may allow for minor circulation of smoke from one floor to the other, he maintained that further circulation would be impossible if the doors to the stairwells remain closed. He also stressed that the human element was a major cause of dormitory fires.

Weems said he "could not imagine" a dormitory resident being unable to reach the stairwells if fire did break out, "unless the contents of his room were so highly flammable" that escape became impossible. He continued that the buildings were not designed with aerial rescue in mind and that the windows were not designed with the consideration that a resident would need to climb through them.

Although the men agreed that Clemson's buildings were designed and constructed according to "recognized codes and safety standards," Scurry noted, "There's no such thing as a life-safe building...Just because we're getting fire resistant buildings, we can't sit by...We've got to keep our equipment up to date."

Johnson agreed, adding, "A lot of these buildings are built with the thought in mind that there is fire equipment to take care of them."

Hamilton also noted "Human error is the cause of 99 per cent of our all catastrophes."

No one at the meeting, however, was qualified to judge the fire station's equipment needs or the training of University Fire personnel. "I don't believe I'm updated on the equipment as much as I should be," Johnson noted.

Wilson added that Improved Risk Mutual (IRM) fire insurance underwriters

for the University, would be most qualified to comment on fire equipment and the training received by fire personnel. Engineers for the company are supposed to inspect the University twice each year and review buildings plans for University buildings.

As early as 1962, IRM inspectors were suggesting that the fire-fighting force should restrict itself to the campus. "In view of the importance of protecting life and property on the campus," the report dated Sept. 11-14, 1962 reads, "efforts should be made to discourage the responding of the college fire department to alarms off of the campus property." The report continues, "The Town of Clemson's officials responsible for fire protection should be encouraged to provide their own personnel and equipment." Nonetheless, the University maintains a joint fire-fighting program with the town.

The 1962 report also suggests "To improve the efficiency of the college fire department's personnel in the use of fire-fighting equipment, frequent and specific drills should be conducted on a monthly scheduled basis. These drills should include all personnel of the Fire Safety Committee and Fire Brigade."

No IRM representatives were present at the meeting. Wilson explained the University administration was concerned with presenting the viewpoints of state-level experts.

Summing up the major emphasis of the meeting, Johnson again stressed that dorm residents could be assured of the safety of their buildings. "I don't downgrade the fire department," he said. "Yes, I wish we had ladders and everything else. There are plenty of fire departments that are undermanned and don't have enough equipment throughout the state, and there's always a struggle to get equipment."

"We are trying to approach the situation with our new buildings whereby we are more protected in them. As time goes on, we are in hopes that you won't have to climb down a 120-foot ladder to get out of a building."

letters

Big chance of 'fire death'

Dear Sirs:

What are your chances of surviving a large fire in your high-rise? I believe that they are very slim chances indeed. I should know — I'm a fireman. I've been in the fire service for seven years as a volunteer, part-time and full-time driver. I've seen death, destruction, and worst of all — panic!! I attended Clemson and worked as a student fireman during my attendance, so I think I know the university fairly well. I'm writing because the average student might not realize the fire hazards involved and because the fire department's hands are tied.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has become the recognized authority throughout the country on all matters concerning the fire service. According to the NFPA, all ladders used for the ex-

tinguishment of fire must be of wood or metal construction and of such durability to hold five average men and two charged hoses with a minimum of vertical deflection. Aerial ladders must be of metal and are graded according to their durability (Source: NFPA pamphlet No. 19).

Among other requirements, a 100' aerial should be able to be stretched out parallel to the ground without moving or tipping the truck itself. The physical plant truck which Mr. Rochester mentions will not be able to meet the basic NFPA requirements. Lt. Owen and the fire department know that the truck is available to them but, I'm sure, hesitate to call for it because of the tragic consequences which are very likely to occur. The physical plant ladder has no hand rails to assist the inexperienced climber. How long would it take to find men to drive it at 4 A.M.?

Fire produces smoke and toxic gases. The heat of the fire drives these products of combustion upwards. When they can't go up, they go sideways. When they can't go sideways, they go down. And when they can't go in any direction anymore, they build up sufficient pressure to blow out the wall of a house (I've seen it happen).

Would you want this on the floor of your hi-rise? No! So you go to the stairwell, these products enter the stairwell and go up to other floors. These products fill the stairwell so that students on the top floors can't exit the burning structure. Now what? They'll now go to the windows for fresh air, and hopefully rescue. What if the adequate rescue isn't available? I'd hate to be in their shoes!!

Mr. Rochester doesn't seem to know very much about his fire department and its equipment. The firemen don't have fire-proof suits, as he stated. The fact is that they have one proximity suit which will allow them near the fire, but not walk through it as he suggests. So therefore, how could they rescue anyone if the fire separates them? Only by use of outside equipment — aerial ladders. Approved aerial ladders! It is truly too bad that none exist at Clemson.

Stamford, Connecticut has a population of 125,000. There are 10 fire stations and 6 aerial ladders to protect buildings of no higher than twelve stories. Clemson has three buildings of ten stories in height, one of eight stories and many of three or four stories (too high for a 35' extension ladder).

The state of Connecticut has

just passed a new law effective January 1, 1974, which states that all multiple occupancy buildings of four stories or higher must have complete sprinkler protection from the 4th floor to the roof. The only sprinklers in Lever, Manning, or High Rise No. 3 are in the trash chutes. Maybe Mr. Rochester doesn't think that rugs, furniture, beds, etc. can burn! It would obviously cost much more now to install sprinkler protection than to buy an aerial ladder for speedy evacuation of a building that catches fire.

I wish that all students would be aroused by the startling hazard at Clemson. I just hope it doesn't take a "fire death" to open Mr. Rochester's mind. After all, what's more important, student safety or neatly marked parking lots?

Kevin B. Tappe
Stanford, Conn.

Fire station is out of style

Dear Sirs:

As a former student at Clemson University and now a fire protection major at Oklahoma State, I was interested in the front page article of September 7, "In case of fire." I also worked for the Clemson University Fire Department for four years and have seen how it operates.

There are some misrepresentations on both sides presented in the article. Also there are some factors that were not mentioned by either side. First, a 100-foot aerial ladder truck would not reach the tenth floor. The ladder has to be placed at an angle that is safe to the people on it. The eighth floor is about the maximum reach of a 100-foot aerial. Second, an aerial has to be placed for rescue purposes and not firefighting. Therefore a vast amount of hose is not needed on an aerial.

The question of smoke in the stairwells was attacked from both sides. The doors are designed to keep out fire and smoke for two hours. The firefighters are equipped with self-contained breathing gear. The tanks are filled with compressed air, not oxygen. The protective clothing that the firefighters wear is in no way fire-proof. But, these would enable the firefighters to get through a smoke-filled stairwell.

The fire department is also undermanned. There are only two men on duty to drive the engines most of the time. The students' primary responsibility is to get an education. During the day they may be in class and during the evening they may be in the library. Two of the students are on duty during the evening, though. And it is very difficult to depend on volunteers; they can not be expected to sit at home and wait for the next fire.

The 103-foot unit of the P-Plant is very good for the second purpose it was mentioned for (changing lightbulbs in Littlejohn coliseum) but is very poor for fire department rescue. The bucket at the end of the boom is just large for two people and it would have to be lowered after each rescue. Also, the unit would not come close to meeting the basic standards set for aerials by the National Fire Protection Association.

But one of the biggest problems is a lack of adequate training in the basic techniques of firefighting. The drivers are usually shown how to get water through the booster lines (the smallest lines on the engine), and if they learn anymore it is due to the fact that they go somewhere else and get it on their own.

Clemson University does not have a good training officer. There are people there that are willing and eager to learn, but for some reason a qualified instructor (as close as Pendleton) cannot be obtained for Clemson.

Firefighting is an ever-changing field of study. Those who practice old methods and fail to keep up with the changes not only endanger the lives of the people they are supposed to protect, but their own as well. Unfortunately the powers-that-be at Clemson University are usually blind to new methods and new technology. There are no subscriptions to the magazines that cover this information coming into the CUFD.

I hope that the matter discussed in the article is solved with promptness, although promptness may mean two or three years.

Christopher C. Rhodes
Class of 1973

Women fencers seek acclaim

Dear Sirs:

In your last issue of the Tiger, you stated: "Swimming, as the first women's intercollegiate sport at Clemson..." This is incorrect. For the past few years there has been both the Fencing Club and the Ladies' Fencing Team at Clemson.

As for intercollegiate competition, last year the Ladies' Fencing Team held their own meet at Clemson in which five states participated. We also made trips to Washington, D. C., Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia. We attended the Southeast Sectionals in Florida and the National Championship in Tuscon, Arizona.

So please let it be known that fencing is open to women who want to fence for either fun and exercise or intercollegiate competition. No previous experience is necessary for we do have instructions for both beginners and advanced.

Jean McKee
Ladies' Fencing Team



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DOWNTOWN CLEMSON

The Mills Have No Excuse—A Summation

By GINNY MANNING

It is not unreasonable to expect an employer to be against a movement that may force him to pay his workers more money, come across with benefits for which he must foot the bill, or allow the workers a voice in company policy. It is natural to expect a capitalist to resist moves that would enable the workers to organize to such an extent that they would be able to make all the aforementioned realities; for such organization, if effective in reaching its goals, would lower the profit margin of the capitalist, as well as re-direct long-term decision making. Therefore, it comes as no surprise that the textile companies of the South vigorously oppose unionization in their mills; traditionally, labor and management have been diametrically opposed to each other on the subject of worker organization.

What is amazing is that the workers in the South have been held back for so long on unionization by threats of the companies, whereas in other parts of the U.S., workers have been more successful in their organization efforts and management more realistic in their acceptance and attitude towards employee organization. Textile companies have maintained a consistent, though somewhat mediaeval, approach to the unionization question since the earliest establishment of their plants in the Southeast.

In recent telephone interviewing, local textile companies revealed a rather harmonious attitude toward union organization of their workers. First, all of the individuals contacted were reluctant to even discuss the matter, but all admitted that there were no unions within their plants. Said one personnel manager, "We generally have never had a union. Doesn't that pretty well explain our company policy

towards unions?" When questioned further, he added, "Well, yes, we have a company policy on unions. We oppose unions by every and all legal and proper means."

Another company avoided answering the question by stating that they had no official policy on unions as far as they knew, but that they were sure that there was "no interest in unions in our plants."

Asked how the company knew that no employees were interested in unionization, when the company had no policy on unionization and apparently the matter was never discussed among employees, the curt reply was, "Well, we know." Perhaps there is telepathic communication between labor and management at this plant; more likely the issue was ignored by the personnel director, since it was at this plant that two workers were interviewed expressing definite interest in union organization, and that a Tiger photographer was refused permission to photograph the outside of the plant.

Not content with discouraging union organization by company policy alone, at least one company has tried to make race an issue of unionization. In a four-page letter sent to Roanoke Rapids employees of the J.P. Stevens company on April 25, 1973, the specter of racism was revived. Toward the end of the letter, the company made it clear that it did not wish to forget the blacks.

"A special word to our black employees. It has come repeatedly to our attention that it is among you that the union supporters are making their most intensive drive — that you are being insistently told that the union is the wave of the future for you especially — and that going into the union in mass, you can dominate it and control it in this plant and in these Roanoke Rapids plants, as you see fit..."

The white workers, who out-

number the blacks three-to-one at the Roanoke Rapids plants, were supposed to visualize a union, or perhaps even a plant, run by blacks. While a shrinking white labor pool and Federal desegregation requirements concerning Federal textile contracts have "forced" the textile industry to hire more blacks, the number of blacks working in textile mills is still relatively small — about twenty per cent of textile employees are black. The small numbers of blacks employed by textiles pose little threat to white superiority — if that is the situation that the whites wish to have. However, relations between black and white mill workers have been good and there are simply no concrete indications that black and white workers will turn on each other, a state of affairs that has occasionally existed in the past and that the textile companies have been able to use to split worker solidarity.

It appears that the traditional tactics of the textile industry are no longer as effective as they once were in deterring worker organization — according to union sources, interest in unionization has never been higher than at the present. The companies have tried to eradicate the unions from their plants, but the unions are coming back stronger each time, armed with court decisions, Federal laws, and increasing worker support. The working conditions at the mills are incredibly poor, as is the pay, and benefits, in general, are totally lacking. The companies are unreasonable to expect the workers to put up with such poor conditions — the age of the sweatshop has been over in the civilized world for some time — it is time for the textile mills in the Southeast to come to terms with the current times and the current realities. As the textile workers are exposed to national media and higher education, it becomes ludicrous to expect these people to accept mediaeval

working conditions. Judging by the support that the Textile Workers Union of America has received in the current suit against J.P. Stevens, as well as in other court cases, the day of company exploitation of workers appears to be ending.

Note: J.P. Stevens, Monday,

filed a countersuit to the \$71 million federal suit brought by the T.W.U.A. against Stevens, accusing it of bugging a textile workers' organizer's motel telephone. The countersuit charges the union with libel and slander.

Pratt requests student feedback

By EILEEN MOORE

It certainly might be hard to convince one that President of the Student Body John Pratt is not a busy person. In addition to attending to committee memberships and the annual, non-visible aspects of Student Government, he must innovate new programs and renovate old ones.

According to Pratt, the annual, somewhat overlooked student government duties of Homecoming, such as working out the details of the power supply with the P Plant, checking to see that the displays are meeting safety regulations and attending to the homecoming queen nominations and election are time consuming and drain manpower. Dorm Council organization, including elections of representatives, also fits under this category, he said.

However, he and his associates in student government are planning and directing themselves and the student body to some specific, future goals. In particular, Pratt hopes to organize a system to categorize student organizations according to their functions. This system will work out guidelines for funding student organizations so that the maximum number of students might benefit from the funding.

"Our responsibility is to decide on student allocations and how

they are to be spent. Our biggest job is the funding job," he said. He added that he hopes to improve on last year's funding program through better organization of it.

In response to a question concerning last spring's professor evaluation, Pratt pointed out that as of yet no data has been compiled due to lack of manpower. He urges anyone interested in assisting in the compilation to contact student government.

Pratt pursued the issue of the professor evaluation by indicating an interest in expanding the evaluation precedent to include a group of students who will be involved with academic programs such as adding new courses, improving old ones and generally improving the academic life of the student.

Next Wednesday student government will be choosing delegates to attend the South Carolina State Student Legislature in Columbia. This legislature is a "mock legislature modeled on the South Carolina Legislature." Through it, delegates can pass legislature in Clemson's favor and can vote on pertinent state issues.

John Pratt reiterated his willingness to listen to any suggestions, and he urges all to voice their ideas, comments, and grievances with student government.

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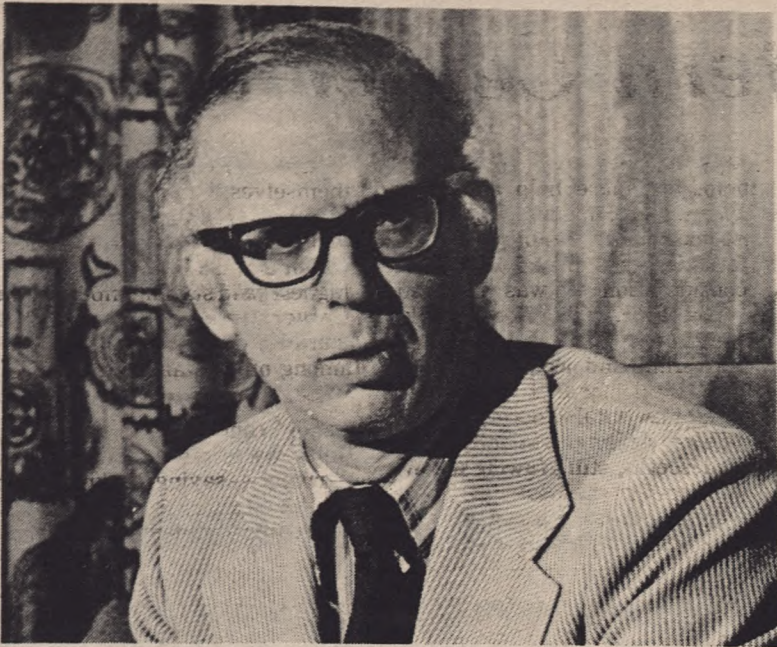
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David Broder

Photo by Blake Banta

Broder calls press "skeptics"

By JOYCE KELLEY

"The relationship between the media and the President is, and must be, one of mutual manipulation," David S. Broder, Washington Post Columnist, told a capacity crowd in Daniel Auditorium Thursday.

Broder, who was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1973 for "distinguished political commentary," spoke on "The Press and the Presidency." His was the first of a 12-part lecture series on "The Future of the American Presidency." The series, which delves into virtually every major aspect of the future of the presidency, is sponsored by the College of Liberal Arts and will run through April 1974.

Broder referred to the press as a "body of skeptics" who must manipulate the President in order to extract information from him. The President must in turn manipulate the news to enlist and to shape public opinion. According to Broder, "Use of the press is the only way that he can do this." Such a situation inevitably

leads to a clash in determining what news meets the public eye, he said.

"Selectivity," Broder maintained, "is the very essence of news today. The members of the press make countless decisions on what to report and when."

Broder claimed that no one should expect a reporter to be a "value or bias free machine" observing an equally uninvolved actor. Both sides are closely concerned with their slant on the question, and the clash that results leads to a reevaluation of the roles that each must play in our society.

Broder stated that Americans allow the President the power of summoning or dismissing the television cameras virtually as he wishes. The President does so in order to communicate the developments within his government to the citizens.

American newsmen play the role of providing the vehicle for this communication, Broder said, but they also have the added responsibility of "interpreting

and digesting the news into a printable, readable form."

Broder maintained that, "It is nonsense to expect a reporter to hold up a mirror to reality." Furthermore, he claimed that "There is no such thing as unbiased, unprejudiced journalism." Broder described the media as sometimes being involved in a sort of "rivalry with the President" for the informing and the shaping of public opinion.

Broder said that the real problem of today lies in the imbalance between the two sides of the question. His suggestion to offset the entrenched advantage of presidential power is an increase in the number of White House press conferences. Although the President still dominates even this sort of arrangement, there is still, in Broder's words, "an element of the unprepared, non-programmed facts." The press conference would be a way of "by-passing the presidential staff," Broder said.

Broder suggested two alternatives that might bring more conferences to the American news scene. The first is a "dramatic conspiracy" by the press organization in which each candidate in 1976 would be asked to agree to hold an all-media, one-half hour, open press conference each week in return for coverage of his activities. "At this point," Broder said, "the leverage of the press would be greatest, and the possibility of continuation of the custom after election would be strongest."

The second alternative, Broder continued, would demand an extension of the fairness doctrine. Equivalent time would be given to the press as well as to those of opposing viewpoints in order to examine and question a presidential position. This would establish a sort of "tripartite balance" among the three, Broder explained.

"At this time neither suggestion is ready for implementation," Broder said, "and the President still maintains his advantages."

President Nixon is the "most proficient" of the last four presidents in using his advantages over the press, Broder stated, but he is also the "least liked" of the same four.

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Psychiatrist added to Redfern Center staff

By BETH RODGERS

What kind of person has been a missionary, a teacher, a shoulder for people to cry on and reportedly is currently one of the highest paid staff member on the Clemson campus? Most likely, this phenomena would be found in the guise of Dr. Patricia Galloway, a recent addition to the Redfern Health Center staff.

Galloway (BS-Wayne State Univ., MD—Medical College of Pennsylvania) is one of two psychiatrists at Clemson

University's mental health clinic. The other is Dr. Donald Freeman. Having completed missionary work in Haiti, Galloway has maintained general and private practice in child and adult psychiatry, teaching, and agency consultation in various parts of the United States — all before coming to Clemson in May 1972.

She says mental health trends at Clemson are about the same as those all over the country, except that "the course of events takes place here about two years

later."

In a given week, as many as 63 students may visit the clinic, located in Redfern Health Center. Galloway estimates that "A university should have about one psychiatrist for every 5,000 students. At this point, therefore, we're operating adequately. We're handling a maximum efficiency load. Beyond this, we'd be squeezed."

In addition to psychiatrists Galloway and Freeman, three Ph. D.'s devote a total of 15 hours per week to the clinic. Galloway

says that they are a tremendous help, but more help and more space development would be necessary if faculty use of facilities — a move now under consideration — was initiated.

The clinic, in its effort to make students feel that mental health is a normal and necessary part of the total health program, maintains total confidentiality. "We're dealing basically with adolescents, still growing up. We must protect their futures. These are the years of struggle with social, sexual and occupational

identity. People are finding themselves."

Along with her many talents, there came a rather loud-spoken rumor that Galloway is one of the highest-paid staff members in the University — a rumor that caused a degree of conservation among other staff members.

When questioned about the rumor concerning her salary, Galloway termed it exactly that — rumor — saying she knew of no faculty basis for it and felt it was not really pertinent.

Indian dishes give variety

By WILLSON POWELL

People who haven't had samosa, uppama or gulab jamoon lately or who have never had pilav rice or dishes seasoned with dried flower fibers, may learn a great deal from a course in Indian cooking.

A recent course sponsored by the YMCA and taught by Nirmala R. Pandian, from southern India, helped students learn to prepare Indian foods as well as informing them on the customs of India.

A daily meal in India consists of rice, frequently with two sauces, and three vegetables. Meat, usually lamb, is eaten only about twice a week, and all foods are seasoned heavily.

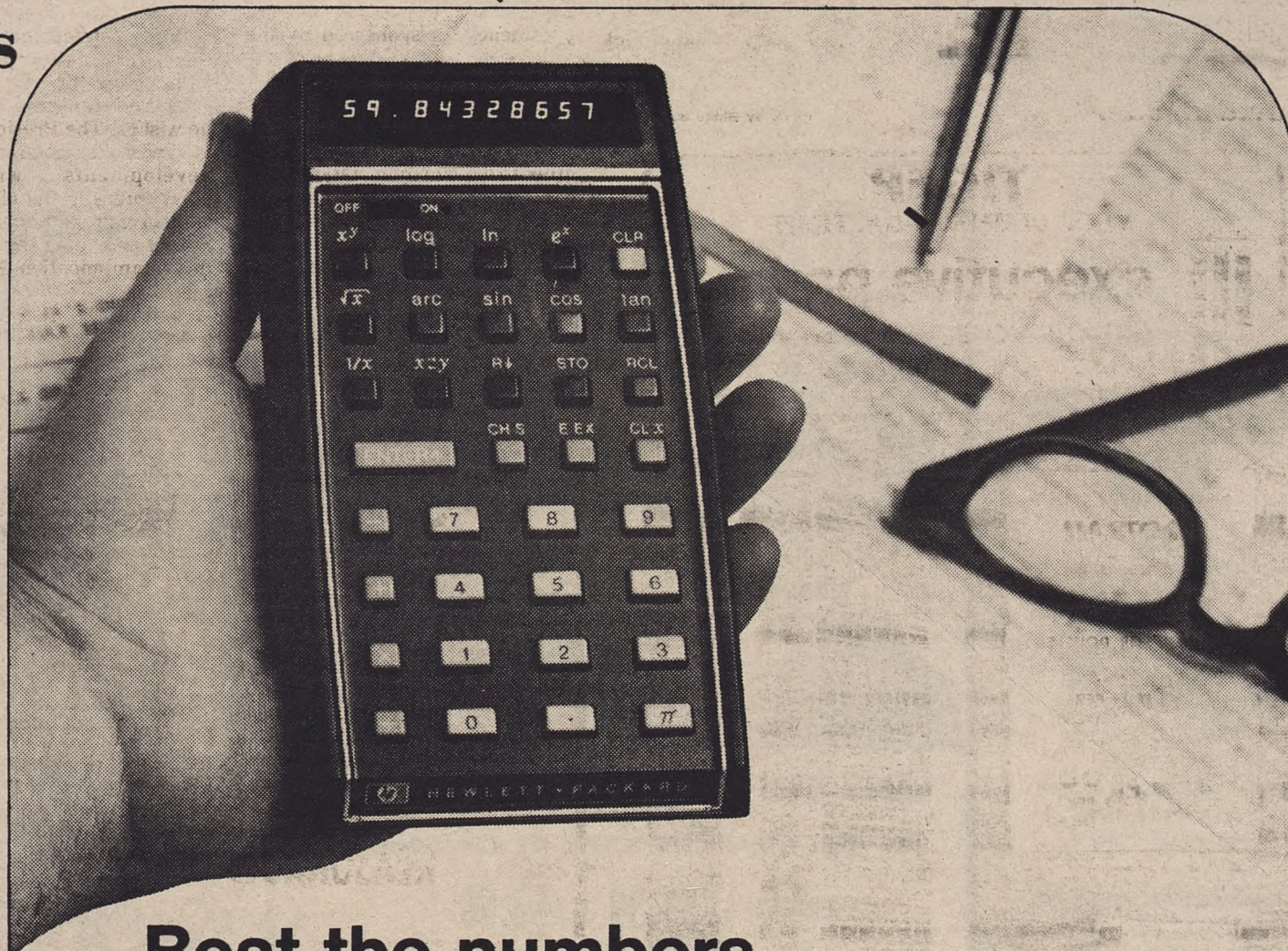
"Seasoning is the main difference between American and Indian dishes", Pandian said. Curry powder is the chief spice but many other spices, most of them hot, are used such as cardamon, rosewater, garlic, cinnamon and ginger.

In lieu of cakes and pies, Indians consume a great number of pastries, different pastries. These sweets are not eaten at the end of the meal as a dessert but rather as a snack in the afternoons or evenings with tea, lemonade, or rosemilk, a colored milk. Rice is the main staple but potatoes are common and many different vegetables are eaten.

Today in India as in the United States many readymade, prepared and packaged foods are available to housewives. Unlike the United States, most people who want cooks can get them at modest wages.

Mrs. Pandian describes Indian society as a "growing middle class", although not as affluent as middle-class in the United States. She feels though that newsmen usually film more of the slum areas than other sections of the country. Middle-class in the U.S. would probably be considered upper-class in India, yet the majority of India's population do not live in extreme poverty.

Pandian and Sultana Alam instructed the last class in Indian cooking Monday evening but were willing to offer the course again if enough students are interested.



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Student security handles more than traffic

By EARL GATLIN

Contrary to the popular notion student security does more than direct traffic.

"Student security watches timed parking zones and handles just about all the traffic, particularly during CDA concerts, dances, football, basketball, and soccer games. We are also available for anything that comes up on campus that needs extra help," said Don Kern, head of student security.

"We have students stationed on the buildings, in the buildings, and in the parking lots at night," said Jack W. Weeden, chief of security. "They are there to provide security for students in the parking lot and to prevent theft."

"It's not on a nightly basis, though," he commented. "We work around student hours at irregular intervals rather than one set pattern so people won't know where someone is on a given day or night."

Explaining in more detail, Don Kern stated, "Sometimes we might not have anyone working a whole week during the night, while we might work five students the entire night on another week."

"We don't like to use routine," he continued. "It's better to have spot checks because it keeps people off-guard."

Student rotation makes it necessary to hire more people. At the present time there are 37 students working for the security department.

"We usually try to hire 40 more or less," stated Weeden.

"Right now we are considered full," added Don Kern, "because of the amount of work we have. The amount of people varies with the amount of work."

The work load tends to increase at the end of the semester.

"This is a critical period. We have to watch buildings closer because of theft of things like visual aids. Cars have to be

watched for break-ins also," explained Weeden. At this time the security department tries to add as many students as they can to the security force.

Finding students to fill the positions is not a difficult task according to Kern.

"Right now we have a waiting list," remarked Kern. "At the beginning of school we put a notice on the bulletin board, and usually 40 to 45 students will show up."

Of the 37 member force, six are women and there are several female applicants on the waiting list.

"They don't receive any special privileges," asserted Kern. "They are a tremendous asset because they can get in places males can't, and in many cases they do better jobs at handling parking and traffic than the men."

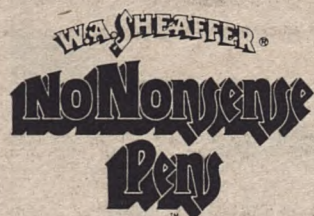
As for training, "the students are generally invited to an ETV course which is held once a month," said Weeden. The

ETV course is sponsored by the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) and is shown over closed circuit television at the Clemson House.

"Special training and instruction are given," he added, "by their head and their corporals, and every semester I teach a course. We also go into First Aid, but we only go into it lightly."

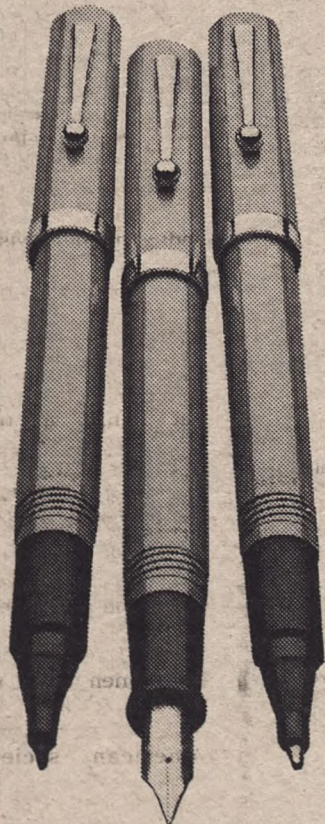
Weeden explained that the students could only go into first aid on the surface because of the Good Samaritan Act of South Carolina, which provides that only first aid can be administered. Setting limbs and giving injections are prohibited. "We are prepared to administer oxygen," declared Weeden.

Concerning the restrictions placed on the student police Kern commented, "We do not handle arrests for things like breaking into a building; we call the police over a walkie-talkie. We can ask for University identifications."



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Questions remain

The state building experts who met in Sikes Hall Thursday were in some ways quite informative. But what was no doubt intended to be a session of reassurance raised instead some disturbing doubts about the safety of high-rise residents in case of fire.

The basic argument offered by the state officials was that University buildings are designed and constructed to be as safe as can be reasonably expected. The uncertain element, they stressed, is the human one. The human residents of a dorm make the building potentially dangerous.

Yet none of the men present at the meeting was qualified to judge the effectiveness of University fire fighting equipment or personnel training — the two most vital factors involved if human negligence should turn a dormitory section into a fire trap.

Letters received this week from two recent graduates of the University force (see page two) make the fire station's ability to handle major fires open to even greater question. Has the fire protection program at Clemson undergone secret renovations and restructuring since May?

A complacent attitude of "The buildings are safe; all else is secondary" borders on negligence when the lives and safety of so many people are involved. If the element of human error cannot be controlled, surely it must be anticipated.

If a student dies in a dormitory fire, it will be of little comfort to his or her family that the death occurred in a fire-resistant building.

nancy qualls

Students can contribute

The prime objective of the Tiger is to make the truth known to its readers. We also hope that from the presentation of truth people will be more aware of what is going on around them, that wholesome changes will be effected in the injustices we find and that people will think about the conditions we find.

So many conditions surrounding us need improvement, but we don't always realize it because we never fully know the situation. The Tiger tries to alleviate this problem as best it can, but it is an extremely difficult task.

Generously, there are a little over a dozen writers working for the Tiger at a time. A handful of people trying to cover the events which involve and affect over 10,000 students, faculty, administration and employees at the University — in addition to important state and local news of social value — face an extremely difficult task indeed. We know we are missing a lot; it's obvious.

This isn't an appeal for more people to join the Tiger. We already hope the student body is aware of our standing and open invitation to anyone who wants to work on the paper. This is an appeal to anyone who reads this paper, but particularly to the students, to take a fraction of their time to make public the injustices or the noteworthy examples of humanitarianism that they see.

We are not calling for a new student activism; we don't expect that much. What we are requesting is a new sense of responsibility on the part of the students and the readers — one which will make it a little easier to find the truth.

earl gaffin



NATURE lovers can say goodbye to unmarked trees near the P&A building. Trees without pink bands around them will be destroyed when construction begins on new buildings.

Photo by F. L. Hiser



Driftwood

Marriage, family now expendable

By GEORGE A. SMITH

Gary graduated from Clemson last fall in electrical engineering and immediately got a good job with a company in Atlanta. I saw him at the end of the summer. At 22, he's happy and leads the "good life" in one of the new townhouse apartments around the outskirts of the city.

Jack graduated here in 1971. Within three months he had married his steady girlfriend and moved to Louisiana, where he and his wife both now work. With their combined salaries and no burden of children, Jack and his wife lead a lifestyle easily envied by men with families who earn twice what Jack alone earns.

Charles did not attend school here, but I know him because he and his wife both now teach at the University. Married eight years and without children, they feel they have been able to realize a more compatible love through the pursuit of individual careers.

Finally, there is Peggy. She has been out of school for two years and is single. Last summer she traveled through Europe with a friend. Peggy is a secure person with a promising career. If she marries, it won't be just to have someone to support her, for she has proven she can be self-sufficient.

I have cited the above people with whom I have been acquainted to illustrate an emerging secular trend. Throughout the United States, college-educated young people are beginning to experience and enjoy a life style with values and priorities far divorced from that of their parents. Our generation is not nearly as impressed with the concept of marriage.

Girls especially have usually married just after completing college, if not before. Now many are waiting. Boys have usually felt the need for a wife soon after graduation. No longer. And for those who do marry, the traditional baby just is not showing up. Young families no longer feel stigmatized if they don't have children. The ones who do have children are having them later on and in smaller quantities.

We're not talking about just a mild trend. With its beginning in the sixties, this trend is now mushrooming such that one wonders if babies may become extinct among the college set. Some people toss it off as a product of the economic situation, just as the depression in the thirties brought about later marriages and fewer children.

But how can one economically equate the thirties, with the

seventies? Rather than being in a depression we're on the tail end of a boom. College graduates could easily afford families if they desired them, but there are apparently more attractive alternatives. These alternatives are in evidence to the extent that Newsweek ran a cover story over the summer about "swinging singles" — a good indication of the revolutionary change in priorities experienced by the educated over the past 20 years.

In the fifties, the goal of most young middle-class Americans was to raise a family and experience all the joys and tribulations associated with the process. In the seventies the goal appears to be more toward recreation and enjoyment of tangible things. The intangible benefits of a family no longer seem so attractive when compared to the fast, easy, and carefree life of the "Pepsi generation."

We are the first generation to have known television all our years. Influenced by the continual exciting life as portrayed on the tube, it is no wonder that today no one wishes to be an ordinary conservative fellow. We have been indoctrinated that the "good life" means camping in the fall, skiing in the winter, golfing in the spring, swimming and boating in the summer and vacationing in the Bahamas. Doing these things is how we can best love a husband or wife, not stuck in a small apartment every night with several screaming kids.

We are very aware of the liberation of women, but the liberation of men is causing far less notice. Our age is allowing both men and women more freedom to pursue our individual desires than any previous age in American society. If the responsibilities of a family are going to rob us of this freedom, we are apparently willing to forgo family life. At least in college-educated America, the population explosion may well be dead.

the tiger

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Published weekly since 1907 by the students of Clemson University, the Tiger is the oldest college newspaper in South Carolina. Not published during examination periods nor during summer sessions.

Opinions expressed on the editorial pages and in analyses are those of the individual writers, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the administration, faculty, or the student body as a whole.

Entered as second class matter at the U.S. Post Office, Clemson, S.C. Mailing address is Box 2097, Clemson University, Clemson, S.C. 29631.

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things we like

Live rock, cool jazz

Eric Clapton's Rainbow Concert - RSO so 877 0598

On Aug. 1, 1971, Eric Clapton stood on the stage of Madison Square Garden along with such luminaries as Bob Dylan, George Harrison, and Ringo Starr participating in The Concert for Bangla Desh. With the exception of a short, unannounced set during a London Leon Russell concert, that was Clapton's last appearance on stage for two and a half years.

Then in January of this year, under the urging of Pete Townshend, Clapton made an appearance at London's Rainbow Theatre. Playing to a jammed house, Clapton stood in the center of a back-up band consisting of some of the top names in rock: Townshend, Steve Winwood, Ron Wood, Jim Capaldi and Rick Grech, to name most of the better-known members of the ensemble.

All reviews of the concert and advance promotional literature for the album indicated the performance was one of Clapton's finest ever. After listening to Eric Clapton's Rainbow Concert, Clapton freak that I am, I must ask what happened to the tapes of those "best-ever" parts of the concert. Because they didn't make it to the album.

The album has two main faults. First, the production job was erratic, sometimes nearly losing Clapton's vocal and guitar work in the impressive depth of the rest of the band. Second, the music never sounds like the people playing it are inspired. Some of the performances are rather lackluster and disappointing both in interpretation and in execution. Too many of the songs on the album suffer from one or both of these flaws.

"Badge," a strong, excellent song from Cream's Goodbye album, is a victim of production. The entire vocal is almost smothered in the rhythm guitar parts, and Clapton's lead break (painful, vibrant and powerful on the Cream album) quickly finds its way to the background along with it.

"After Midnight," a single from Clapton's solo album, is one I liked at first but later decided wasn't so hot. Here it is played slower and more bluesy, but rather than coming off slow and sexy, it just never gets off the ground. This kind of slowdown can work if the people playing are up for it and can keep the music moving, but this time the musicians apparently just weren't trying hard enough.

Two tracks work to save the album "Pearly Queen," a Winwood-Capaldi collaboration, features some of Clapton's best guitar efforts of the night. His distinctive high wail rises up from the band's foundation and proceeds into lonely, wandering passages that display some nice flashes of the old Eric. On "Little Wing," the Hendrix tune included on the Layla album, Clapton plays during the verses in that quiet, subtle, tasteful style that he shares with Mick Taylor. During the improvisational sections of the song he works well with the rest of the band, taking them to the high points of the album.

Unfortunately, this pace isn't maintained throughout the album. Whether due to a lack of motivation on someone's (or everyone's) part or through Clapton's late unwillingness to perform on stage, the "triumphal return of Eric Clapton," at least as represented by the contents of the new Rainbow album, just wasn't all that triumphal.

Turtle Bay - Herbie Mann - Atlantic SD 1642

The last time I listened to a Herbie Mann album was the time I bought a copy of Jack Bruce's *Things We Like*, opened it up and discovered that it contained instead a copy of Mann's *Memphis Underground*. This was not the best way to introduce me to an artist. Suffice it to say that I have held a sort of psychotic grudge against Herbie Mann ever since. But when a copy of his new release arrived, it looked intriguing enough to get me to put aside old hostilities and give it a listen. And I'm fairly glad I did.

The album leads off with a treatment of Sly Stone's "Family Affair" which I find far more palatable than the original. Between Mann's flute and the guitar of David Spinozza there are some marvelous sounds coming off. It's a relaxing, jazzy, cool kind of mixture typical of the entire album and is easily enjoyable either as background music or to seriously listen to.

The other highlights of the album are the title cut, "Turtle Bay," and Herbie's version of the Allman Brothers' "In Memory of Elizabeth Reed." "Turtle Bay" is a musical representation of the cover art: a drawing which appears to be a stalk of wheat but is actually a set of tracks from — if we are to believe the back cover — a little turtle. Anyway, the song is a soft, offbeat concoction which is perfect to watch the sunset by.

"Elizabeth Reed" is not quite the same song the Allman's made. Mann has quieted it down a bit and added an ethereal sort of air to it, resulting not in the butcher job it sounds like on paper but in a very hazy, easygoing piece that sort of lulls you along with it.

The album could be described loosely as cool Jazz or something, but that isn't too accurate. There is some rock influence in the album — not just in the choice of songs.

If you have never listened to Herbie Mann, or if you tried it once but didn't like it, listen to this record. Its appeal surprised me, and I think it might surprise a lot of people if they will give it a chance.

GARY RAGAN

Workshop on sexuality planned

Facts about sex are abundant. Concepts of human sexuality encompassing self-awareness, emotional relationships, understanding of different sexual standards, and guidelines for forming individual value judgements are far more elusive.

To combine the facts with such exploration, the Student Union, in cooperation with the

Wesley Foundation and the Unitarian Fellowship, will present a short weekend course in human sexuality. It will be held at the Wesley Foundation from 6 p.m. Friday, Sept. 28 until 4 p.m. Sunday, Sept. 30—a full weekend with time off to sleep.

The program was developed through a wish to do better than society has done in the area of sexual education. The Unitarian Universalist Association's Department of Education and Social Concern commissioned a curriculum development team including educators and mental health and human resources personnel.

For 2½ years the team developed and tested the educational program. Rev. Bill Brown of the Wesley Foundation

first introduced the program to Clemson last spring, where the weekend session was met by tremendous enthusiasm.

The curriculum is not doctrinal, but basically humanistic in its orientation and focuses on the acquisition of knowledge and self-awareness. It defines the focus of education for human sexuality as an ongoing dialogue and mutual process of exploration and discovery with youth and adults about who they are and how they relate to others. The factors involved in this process are: getting accurate information, (i.e., understanding one's sexuality; developing communication skills through opportunities to participate in frank verbal communication with peers of both sexes and with empathic adults; clarifying the attitudes and priorities underlying personal standards; and making responsible decisions based on concern for others).

The group will make its own choice of topics and largely shape the course in sharing information, opinions and attitudes in large and small group discussion. The multimedia kit includes units on lovemaking, sex role, some sex relationships, making out, homosexual life style, masturbation, male and female anatomy, conception and childbirth, birth control, and venereal disease.

Any student, married or single, is welcome to attend and can sign up at the Wesley Foundation (next to the Methodist Church) or call in a reservation at 654-4547. A \$5.00 charge covers meals for Saturday lunch and supper and Sunday lunch. The registration and fee must be in by noon Thursday, Sept. 27, but all interested persons are urged to sign up as soon as possible as the size of the course is limited.

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campus bulletin

"THE ROLE of the Market in Modern Society" will be the topic of a panel at the Clemson Unitarian Fellowship, Sunday, 10:30 a.m., YMCA Clubroom. The public is invited.

FREE TUTORING offered every Monday night 7-9 p.m., Room 415, Daniel Hall, by Sigma Tau Epsilon. Courses include those in the Colleges of Liberal Arts and Physical, Mathematical and Biological Sciences.

MU UPSILON chapter of Kappa Delta Pi will hold its first meeting Tuesday, 4:30 p.m., the YMCA. The topic for the program will be "Student Teaching: What to Expect." Refreshments will be served beginning at 4:10 p.m. All members are urged to attend.

THE GRADUATE Record Examination and the Graduate School Foreign Language Test will be administered Oct. 27. The last date for registering without a late fee will be Oct. 2.

WSBF PRESENTS the second program in its classical music series Sunday, 6-9 p.m. Also Sprach Zarathustra, Dvorak's "New World Symphony" and Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony" will be aired.

CLEMSON BRANCH of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will hold a business meeting Wednesday, 12:15 p.m., Room 300, Riggs Hall. All M. E. students are welcome.

SOCIETY for the Advancement of Management will sponsor a field trip to Atlanta, Friday, Sept. 28. Members planning to participate should attend a meeting Tuesday, 7 p.m., Room 329, Sirrine Hall.

ALPHA LAMBDA DELTA and Phi Eta Sigma, freshman honoraries, invite all faculty to a picnic at the Y-Beach, Tuesday, 5:30 p.m. Faculty members who plan to attend should R.S.V.P. at 656-2153 by Friday.

HILLEL organizational meeting will be held Friday, 7:30 p.m. A short service will be held, followed by Oneg Shabbat.

DELEGATES to the South Carolina State Student Legislature will be chosen after interviews Wednesdays, 8 p.m., student government board room, eighth level above the loggia. Interested persons should attend the interviews or call John Pratt, 656-2151.

ORGANIZATIONS interested in entering a contestant in Miss Homecoming competition should obtain an entry form from the student government office and return it by October 1.

FORENSIC UNION debate teams and individual events students will meet Monday, 417 Daniel, 3:35 p.m. All debaters need to turn in five pieces of evidence along with usual research assignments. Final team pairings will be announced along with a finalized travel schedule for the fall semester.

classifieds

PERSONAL: We wish to express our deepest sympathy to the union of jellyfish and stick-fingers: may the bird of paradise grant you its blessings.

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I am confined in the maximum security area of the Southern Ohio Correctional facility. The circumstances of my confinement and the atmosphere has proved very difficult for me to cope with. I would appreciate it if anyone would care to correspond with me purely on social standards. Raymond "Ark-chameil" Ray Sales, No. 125 371, P. O. Box 787, Lucasville, Ohio 45648.

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WANTED: Former Boy Scout who would like to keep in contact with scouts and develop leadership skills. Contact C. B. Reeves, troop chairman, 656-3231 or 654-2500.

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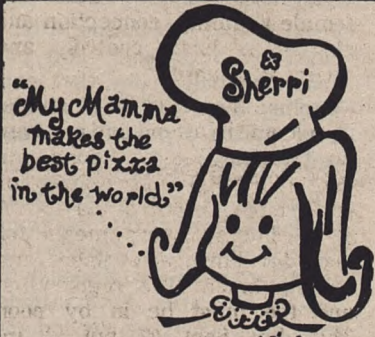
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Trailing the Tiger

By JIM LUCAS

Last Saturday night, Kerry Capps and I were sitting in the press box of Williams-Brice Stadium, ready to scout USC and Georgia Tech for the TIGER (or at least that was what we told the USC athletic department when we asked for the two press box passes). We now have the unhappy duty of reporting what we saw.

Folks, it ain't good. Most of you probably know the score by now - USC 41, Tech 28. It wasn't that close.

To put it bluntly, Carolina not only blew Tech off the field, they blew Tech out of the stadium, out of Columbia, and clear back to Georgia. It was 21-7 at the half, 34-7 in the third quarter, and 41-14 going into the fourth quarter. Tech's last two TD's were gifts from USC's second-unit defense.

Was Carolina that good, or was Tech that bad? It's hard to tell at this point, but this Tech team was rated by some to be in the top twenty; at any rate, it was supposed to be a representative Tech team — and a representative Tech team is nobody's pushover.

Jeff Grantz, Carolina's soph quarterback, ran the veer with confidence and imagination. On several occasions, he turned broken plays into long gainers. On one particular play, Grantz — while being pulled down — somehow got off a pass to a receiver who was lost in a mob of Tech jerseys, and completed it. It was an incredible play; Kerry and I jumped up and yelled, "Go, Gamecocks!!" — and then realized the sacrilege we had committed.

It was that kind of game.

We're still trying to collect our thoughts after that mind-boggling game. If Tech plays as badly as they did against USC when Clemson invades Grant Field, the Tigers may very well come home with their second win over the Engineers in the past thirty years. If Carolina plays as well as they did against Tech at any given point in the season, we'd be hard-pressed to pick anyone over them; they were really that impressive.

It was a crazy night. As we wandered back through the crowd to the car, with all of Columbia going insane around us, we heard that Wake Forest had just beaten Florida State. As far as we knew, Duke was still beating Tennessee; the last we had heard of that game was a halftime score in the press box — Duke 14, Tennessee 7 — that score had almost given several veteran sportswriters acute coronaries.

So, in the wake of a confusing and almost unbelievable beginning to the college football season, another one of our preseason prognostications seems to have some legitimacy — its not going to be an easy season.



Woolley Ford drives for a shot against N.C. State.

Booters ranked first in South; Eighth in nation

By KERRY CAPPS

With the season barely underway, the Clemson soccer team has already taken up where its 1972 counterpart left off in re-writing existing school and conference soccer records. Both the national and regional soccer ratings which were released this week gave Clemson its highest ranking ever.

The national pre-season poll by the ISFAA, which does not include consideration of performance in any games played thus far, rates Coach Ibrahim's Tigers as the nation's eighth best team, three notches higher than the final rating of last season. The poll cited St. Louis, the defending national champions in the university division, as the number one team, with Southern Illinois, Howard, San Francisco, Penn, Missouri, Harvard, Clemson, Brockport State of New York, and UCLA rounding out the top ten, in that order.

In the Southern regional rating, which included games through last Sunday, Clemson replaced Howard as the top team in the South, a position that Howard had held since the 1971 season. The Tigers were second throughout much of last season.

In addition to breaking new

ground in the ratings, on Sunday the Tigers compiled the largest win ever by a Clemson soccer team over an Atlantic Coast Conference opponent, as they crushed regionally tenth-ranked North Carolina State 10-0. The victory margin may also be a conference record, as Ibrahim says that he recalls nothing approaching it since he has been affiliated with the ACC.

Opening its defense of the ACC title on the road at Raleigh, Clemson dominated the play from the outset, attempting some twenty-three shots in the first half alone. But by virtue of the play of N.C. State goal keeper Somnuk Vixaysouk, whose performance Ibrahim termed as "out of this world," the Tigers were limited to a single first half score.

That score came at the 14:21 mark of the half when Striker Henry Abadi blasted the ball in from the left corner of the penalty box. Clemson threatened the State goal numerous other times in the half, but Vixaysouk was always able to successfully protect the goal, blocking several shots at almost point blank range, to leave the score 1-0 at the half.

During the intermission Ibrahim worked out a change in strategy for the Tigers in the second half, which ultimately resulted in nine second period goals. Due to the tall grass on the field, the Clemson attack from the wings was slowed, allowing for the Wolfpack defense to cluster in the penalty box area, preventing Clemson from scoring. Ibrahim decided to work inside on State in the second half, concentrating on attacking from the middle.

The Tigers went out in the second half employing the new strategy, and within three minutes Clemson scored two goals to up its lead to 3-0. Abadi scored the first goal, shooting from the right corner of the

penalty box, rebounding after a block by Vixaysouk, and punching the ball in for the score. Woolley Ford followed seconds later, taking a pass from Abadi and scoring.

With 37:51 remaining Abadi scored his third goal of the game, that coming on a penalty kick after Ford had been tripped in the penalty box area. Five minutes later Ford scored his second goal of the game after taking a pass from Abadi.

Clemson's sixth goal came when Lou Forline dribbled inside and shot the ball past the State goalie into the corner of the goal. Only thirty seconds later Clyde Watson made the score 7-0, following up his own deflected shot with another, this time successful.

Two more quick goals by Abadi, his fourth and fifth of the game, upped the Clemson lead to nine, and tied the school individual mark of the most goals scored in a game by a single player. Abadi joins Andy Demori, Jon Babashak, and Nabeel Kammoun as a co-holder of that record.

Jon Babashak finished up the Clemson scoring late in the game, punching a teammate's blocked shot in for a score.

Clemson complemented its offensive fireworks with a practically impermeable defense, paced by the play of junior college All-American Ralston Moore and ACC Player of the Year Clyde Browne. The defense limited the N.C. State offense to only three goal shots during the entire game.

Friday at 3:00 p.m. Clemson will be back in action here at home when they take on Emory University. Last season the Tigers handed Emory a 3-1 defeat in the championship game of the Emory Invitational tournament. Overall the seven game series stands at 4-2-1 in favor of Clemson.

Predictions

Last weekend major college football got into full swing, and with the beginning of the new season came what was really to be expected—that the unexpected would happen. Of the ten games that the staff picked, five resulted in upsets as LSU knocked off Colorado, West Virginia beat Maryland, Missouri toppled Mississippi, Pittsburgh tied Georgia, and in the big shocker South Carolina beat Georgia Tech. This week the staff tackles a new set of games, with hopes of improving over last week's 29-21 overall mark.

GAMES	CANNON (5-5)	CAPPS (8-2)	ELLIS (6-4)	HOFMANN (5-5)	LUCAS (5-5)
Georgia-Clemson	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia	Clemson
Florida State-Kansas	Kansas	Kansas	Florida State	Florida State	Kansas
North Carolina-Maryland	UNC	UNC	UNC	UNC	Maryland
Nebraska-N.C. State	Nebraska	Nebraska	Nebraska	Nebraska	N.C. State
Arkansas-Oklahoma State	Oklahoma St.	Oklahoma St.	Oklahoma St.	Oklahoma St.	Oklahoma St.
Houston-South Carolina	Houston	Houston	Houston	Houston	Houston
Wake Forest-Wm. and Mary	Wake Forest	Wm. & Mary	Wm. and Mary	Wake Forest	Wake Forest
Duke-Washington	Duke	Duke	Duke	Washington	Washington
Georgia Tech-Southern Cal	Southern Cal	Southern Cal	Southern Cal	Southern Cal	Southern Cal
LSU-Texas A&M	LSU	LSU	LSU	LSU	LSU

Dooley to field classic tough Georgia team

By KEITH CANNON

After taking last Saturday off, the Tigers of Red Parker hit the opposite extreme this weekend, as they face the Georgia Bulldogs in Athens. Vince Dooley's Dogs were surprised last week on their home field, staving off an upset bid by Pittsburgh and gaining a 7-7 tie. Georgia, like Clemson, had some offensive problems in their opener, but they are expected to be ready to prove themselves when they meet the Tigers for the 42nd time.

The Tigers, on the other hand, will be out to do something which has eluded Clemson teams for the past three encounters with the Bulldogs — namely, to score on them. The Bulldogs have swamped the Tigers in the last three meetings ('69, '70, and '71) by 30-0, 28-0, 38-0 scores.

Clemson defensive backfield coach Joe Burson is pretty knowledgeable on the subject of Vince Dooley-coached teams, as he played in the Georgia mentor's secondary in 1964, '65, and '66. Coach Burson evaluated the

Bulldogs in an interview with the Tiger. His report was not only impressive — it was downright frightening.

"In their first ball game," said Coach Burson, "they were very disappointed with their offense. But they definitely have the tools for an outstanding offense."

The running game is the mainstay of this offense, and the big backfield men are senior halfback Jimmy Poulos, and senior quarterback Andy Johnson, both of whom have received All-American mention in the preseason.

About Poulos, Burson remarked, "He has great speed and quickness. He's a good I-formation back; we'll have to be able to contain him Saturday afternoon."

Burson thought that quarterback Andy Johnson should be due for another great season in 1973, after finishing sixth in the Southeastern Conference in total offense last year. "Coach Dooley feels like Johnson is the best passer Georgia has had in many years," Burson offered.

Fullback Bob Burns and sophomore flanker Kevin Hartman are the other starting backfield members.

The run and the pass will be set up behind an "Extremely strong" Bulldog offensive line, anchored by a pre-season All-America candidate at center, Christ Hammond (6-2,220). However, he is miniscule in comparison to other members of this unit; tackle Craig Hertwig (6-8,255) is a case in point. Tackle Jim Curington and guards Mac McWhorter and Buck Baker are other returning regulars.

Gene Washington, a freshman split end out of Lower Richland High School in Columbia, is one of the starting receivers. "He's real quick, and he's a 9.5 sprinter (in the 100)," Burson said. The tight end is Richard Appleby, who at 6-4, 210 is rated a "better than adequate receiver".

When the Tigs have the ball, Georgia will send out a defensive unit which Burson calls "the biggest defensive team that Vince Dooley has ever had. They have good overall experience on

this unit."

Size and experience is most evident in the front line, where the Bulldogs have a prospective All-American at each defensive tackle. Junior Dan Spivey (6-5, 245) and Jim Cagle (6-5, 245) have both been compared to Bill Stanfill, former Bulldog lineman and now starter for the Miami Dolphins. Coach Burson rates both as strong against the block and the rush.

The safeties are Jerome Jackson and Don Golden. Golden, also the punter, was a gamesaver for Dooley's team last week, as his late interception shut off a Pittsburgh drive in the final quarter and helped preserve the tie.

The linebacking corps is headed by Keith Harris, a 6-3, 210 junior, with "outstanding mobility." Clarence Pope, a sophomore, is a "big, fine-looking athlete with tremendous potential."

Summing up, Coach Burson commented, "They are a real well-balanced team. They'll just try to run the ball straight at us, because of their size; they won't try anything new."

If the Georgia Bulldogs play like they're capable of playing, they won't need to. And it shouldn't be a day for potential bulldog-baiters in Athens on Saturday.

Jayvees win 34-6

The Clemson junior varsity football team opened its campaign last Thursday night with an easy 34-6 victory over The Citadel's Bullpups in a game played in Charleston. Jaycee coach Ed Emory expressed satisfaction with the performance of his squad in the winning effort.

The game opened with The Citadel kicking off to Clemson. The Cubs took the kickoff and then mounted a long sustained drive which ate up 10:20 of the first quarter. The drive was thwarted without a Clemson score, but the Cubs had exhibited that they could move the ball on The Citadel's defense.

The Clemson defense held The Citadel inside its own twenty yard line, and the Cubs took over in good field position. Clemson once again drove inside the twenty, this time with Mark Freeburg kicking a field goal to put the Cubs on top 3-0. On Clemson's next possession Freeburg booted another field goal.

Just before the end of the first half Clemson upped its lead to 13, as quarterback Rut Livingston hit Malcom Marler with a 43 yard touchdown pass and Freeburg added the PAT.

The Citadel took the second half kickoff, but on the first series of downs Clemson cornerback Billy Wingo picked off an in-

terception and raced 57 yards for another Cub TD. Freeburg added another field goal later in the game to go along with touchdown runs by Livingston and Bright to cap the Clemson scoring.

The only Citadel score came when Clemson fumbled a pitch-out in its own end zone which was ruled recovered by the Bulldog Jayvees.

Coach Emory felt that the key to the win was Clemson's first offensive drive in the game, which, though it did not score, gave the Cubs the momentum that they needed for the rest of the game.

Another important factor which enabled the Tiger Jayvees to dominate the game was the play of the Clemson offensive line. Emory played three complete teams, offensively and defensively, and he pointed out that everyone played well.

Swisher led the Cubs in rushing with 86 yards on thirteen carries for a 6.6 average per carry. Livingston completed 8 of 12 passes for 126 yards, while Hal Singleton was good on 3 out of 6. Tight end Rich Bollinger led the team in receptions with seven.

The team had been scheduled to take on Furman on Thursday, but due to an unexplained cancellation by Furman, the Cubs' next action will come next Friday when they host Georgia in a 2:00 p.m. game.

Recruiting plays major role

BY STEVE ELLIS

The following is the first installment of a series of articles which will attempt to examine the role of recruiting in collegiate athletics, and to describe the processes involved therein.

Due to the relatively severe action taken by the National Collegiate Athletic Association during the past year in regard to recruiting violations by such major schools as Southwestern Louisiana, North Carolina State, and Oklahoma, recruiting in college athletics has been brought to widespread public attention. The average fan, however, has been exposed to only the illegal and more controversial aspects of the subject, and thus has a limited knowledge concerning the basic functions and purposes of recruiting.

Many persons may fail to realize the importance of recruiting to a successful athletic program. In stressing its significance, Coach Clyde Wren, recruiting coordinator for football, stated that "recruiting is the major factor in determining how well a team fares on the athletic field."

Further evidence of this fact can be found by examining the amount of time and the number of staff members occupied with handling recruiting responsibilities. While most staff members are either beginning or preparing for the upcoming season, the recruiters are already working on prospects for the 1974-75 season. Recruiting is truly a year round job, and with the addition of the services of the Sports Information Office, the Athletic Director, and of the administration, it becomes a major operation.

With the overall purpose of a recruiting program to insure a good foundation for future teams, each particular coach employs his own methods in bringing about this end. All coaches must comply with NCAA regulations

governing recruiting, these regulations limiting not only the number of scholarships that each sport is allowed, but also restrictions on financial and academic factors.

One area where there are no restrictions is on where each school can recruit. Clemson football recruiters have in the past focused on high school athletes in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, as well as from parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland. Basketball coach Tate Locke has concentrated most of his efforts on the Ohio and New York areas. In soccer Coach I.M. Ibrahim has drawn most of his talent from South America. Such a wide variety of recruiting areas has added tremendously to the difficulties in following prospects.

Equally as important is the procedure followed by the

coaches in reaching the prospect. Again, football can be used as a prime example. Football recruiting begins in the spring when information cards are issued to prospective athletes and their coaches. The returned cards are then sorted and judged according to certain criterion. Eventually the number of prospects is reduced to about eighty players which will be watched carefully during the following fall. From this number approximately thirty players are signed.

The object of the Clemson football coaches, as well as coaches in other sports, is to establish a winning tradition here at Clemson. Director of Athletics Bill McLellan summed up the Clemson recruiting situation, and perhaps the universal situation when he stated that in order to produce a winner "we just have to do a better job recruiting".

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DOWNTOWN

CLEMSON

Pet supporters fighting for cats and dogs

By MARILYN THOMPSON

It's not at all unusual to find a dog, cat or other domestic animal living, very illegally, in a married student housing unit on campus.

Although pets are absolutely prohibited from the units, the rule is quite unpopular and sometimes openly disregarded by the married student population.

In the last few months, however, a group of concerned students have been working to bring the touchy pet situation out into the open.

After circulating a petition urging more lenient rules for keeping pets, the students have gathered significant evidence that married students do want the right to have pets in their homes, and are willing to work within the system to bring about the change.

Larry Sipes and Steve Hammond, both residents of Littlejohn Apartments, spearheaded the drive for new pet rules. Beginning in April, they and several other residents, wrote a letter to married student housing director Jack Young, protesting the existing pet regulations.

Since then, they have canvassed married student communities to get additional signatures for the letter, and the results have been somewhat impressive.

Sipes and Hammond talked to 183 residents and obtained 166 signatures in favor of changing the pet rules. Only 17 residents vetoed the petition.

According to Sipes, over 90 per cent of the students who were contacted signed the letter. Of course, because of lack of time, some residents were not contacted about the petition, Sipes said.

Nevertheless, the 166 signatures represent 69.7 per cent of the total married housing units occupied, which is still a significant majority.

The residents who signed the petition give several reasons for allowing pets in the communities. Basically, the students stress that married student communities are very "transient in nature" which makes it difficult for children to maintain continuing friendships with other children.

The letter also states that pets provide "added security and companionship" for children and for wives who are left at home alone for long periods of time.

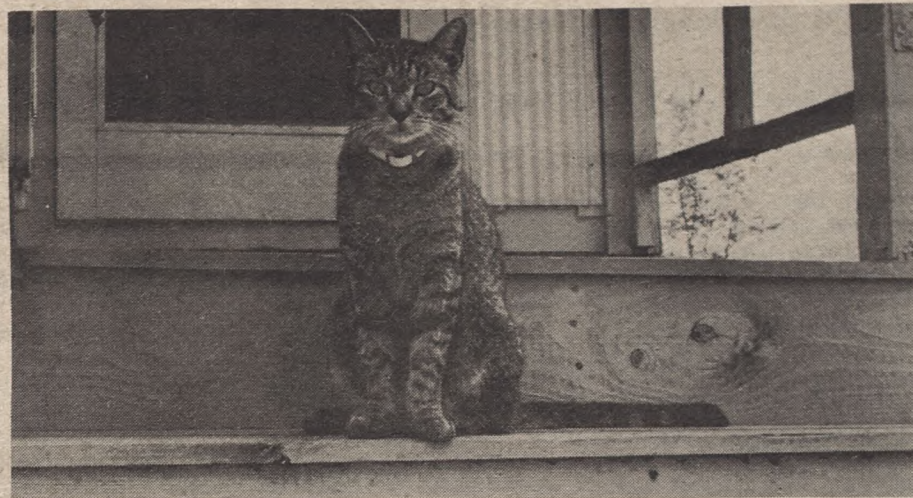
If the rules are changed, the petitioners explain that they will "comply with any reasonable regulations that the authorities set forth to govern disruptive or disorderly pets." They stress, however, that they "should be allowed to keep pets as long as they don't infringe upon the rights of others."

University housing personnel, however, are not particularly sympathetic to the petitioners. According to Henry Hill, director of Auxiliary enterprises, pets are prohibited only for the students' benefit, and the University gains absolutely nothing from the stiff pet regulations.

In a meeting Monday night with a committee of six married students and Young, Hill said that his years of experience in the housing business have shown that pets simply do not work out in densely populated areas such as Clemson's married housing communities. He added that pets were at one time allowed in married student housing and that the results were discouraging.

The petitioners claim that they are well aware of the various problems which a large pet population can present. However, they explain that the situation can be easily handled through existing laws.

As Steve Hammond pointed out, there is a leash law currently in effect for the city of Clemson which makes it illegal for dogs



to roam freely while outdoors. If this law were to be strictly enforced among married students, he said, then the problem of disruptive dogs would be largely eliminated.

Hammond argued that the University could maintain a policy asking residents with troublesome pets to either vacate the premises or get rid of the animal. He stressed that the majority of the students who now have pets take excellent care of the animals, and do not allow them to become disorderly.

However, as the rule now stands, any resident who is merely caught with a pet is given the option of disposing of the pet or moving out of their house within seven days.

The married students who are pushing the petition believe that the situation can be handled quite easily. Sipes said that a committee is now at work drawing up rule and regulations which it feels should be enforced if the petition is passed by University authorities.

Presently, the situation is not too op-

timistic for the petitioners. Both Hill and Young have expressed their opposition to the proposal. In fact, Hill said that he will not recommend it to administrative Council which will eventually vote on the petition, and he asked the organizers to reconsider their request.

But the organizers say they are not ready to let the pet proposal drop. They claim that the majority of the married students are on their side, and insist that a viable solution to the problem can be found.

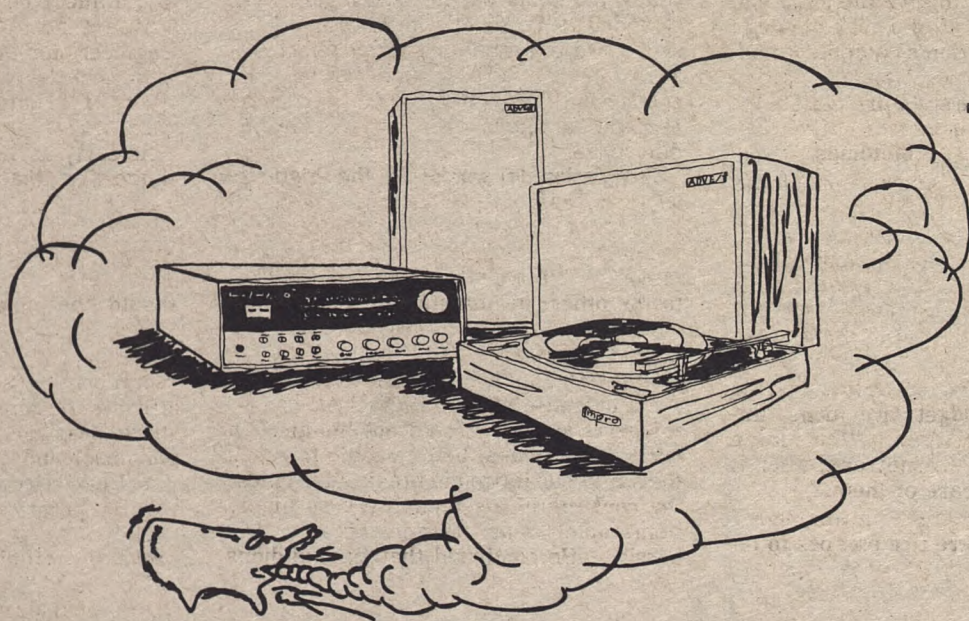
As Sipes said, "I don't mean to jump to a quick decision about this thing, but I would like to have this rule changed." He said that at the very least the rule could be changed temporarily to see "How things work out."

The petitioners claim that they are mature and responsible enough to maintain their own households, including pets. "All we are asking is that we be given the chance to show it," Sipes added.

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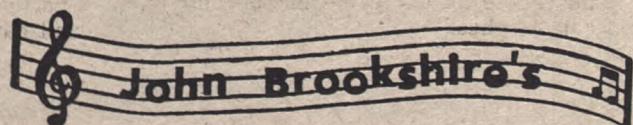
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